

FOR THE RECORDER.

LANCASTER'S SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

(Continued from page 126.)

II. I shall give, in the second place, a brief history of its origin and success.

Joseph Lancaster is an author is a member of the Society of Friends and resides in London. He became a school-master in 1798. "His plan from the beginning was to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, to the children of the lower orders, at about half the usual price." Many not being able to pay even that, he taught them for nothing. His charitable labors were soon known and assisted by the contributions of a few affluent gentlemen. A particular detail of the progress of his school, of the increase of its numbers, the enlargements of the building, the extension of its patronage, and the various contrivances for the reduction of labor and expense, would exhibit an interesting picture of humble efforts, by activity and perseverance, accomplishing what would previously seem impossible to means much greater than those possessed by Mr. L. But we have not time now for such a detail, I shall, therefore, only state some of the results of his labors, and of the noble and even royal beneficence which his merits have secured.

As early as the year 1805, his school, (commonly called the Borough school from its local situation) contained 1000 scholars taught at an expense of 3000 per annum, or 3s. 3d. per scholar. This small sum included tuition, room-rent, books, slates, and premiums.

Mr. Lancaster very early began to use measures to extend to other parts of the country, the same surprising facilities for the education of the poor. He undertook to train to his new method, a number of young men who might be able to teach other schools on the same principles. These must be of an age above that of children. And it was necessary not only to instruct, but to board them. This occasioned a very great increase of expense. Of his zeal and perseverance in this business, an opinion may be formed from the facts following.

The expense of boarding the young men during their education for schoolmasters was about 12000 per annum.

The sums expended in erecting the necessary buildings for training schoolmasters, amounted to more than 36000.

These and other expenses which were all incurred on the personal responsibility of Mr. Lancaster, brought upon him debts to the amount of 64497, while his whole property was valued at only 35000.

Twenty-four persons were boarded in his family at a time when his funds were so low they were obliged to live mostly upon bread and milk. His credit was not even sufficient to procure bread for his family. His institution for training schoolmasters seems to have been, in some measure disconnected with his free school for children. Both were in a state of the highest prosperity in all but their pecuniary concerns, and the system was making some progress in the country by the personal efforts of Mr. Lancaster.

Hitherto no society was formed. Some donations were received, but they were altogether insufficient to the prosecution of Mr. Lancaster's extensive plans. Writs were out against him in different counties, and he could now no longer hope to enjoy his liberty.

1808. At this critical season, six gentlemen, some of them by no means affluent, undertook the management of his pecuniary concerns—gave large sums—lent larger ones, and obtained from their friends a loan of 40000. These six gentlemen retain the management of the funds of the Lancastrian institution up to this time. In the next three years they advanced nearly 60000.

The detail of the exertions of these gentlemen would furnish a high example of perseverance in well-doing, which is recommended to our imitation by the success which followed.

Mr. Lancaster was relieved from the immediate pressure of his debts. His institution soon furnished a large number of schoolmasters, able to conduct schools on his principles;—and to manage the borough-school in his absence.

Mr. Lancaster next visited different parts of England, and used his exertions for the establishment of schools in the principal towns.

In the years 1807, 1808 and 1809 Mr. Lancaster performed 12 journeys, travelled more than 3000 miles, delivered 74 lectures to large collections. Forty-five schools were established for the instruction of 11,320 children, in consequence of these lectures and journeys. The subscriptions made afterwards in the places where he had given lectures amounted to 11,8500.

During the next year, 1810, his labors were astonishing. He travelled near 4000 miles, delivered 67 lectures, and established 50 new schools, at which 14,200 poor children were receiving, at the end of the next year, (1811) the

blessings of education. The money raised in the places, visited in these journeys, during his stay and after his departure, amounted to 69100.

It is stated (by the Ed. R.) that the number of children who, at the close of the year 1811, owed to him the blessings of education, was 100,000. Schools were established in very many of the large towns in England, in several of Scotland and Ireland.

The contributions of the public continued to increase, but Mr. Lancaster's extension of his plans made them still inadequate.

To bring the merits of Mr. L. and his labors before the public, a meeting was advertised, near the close of the year 1810, by some of his friends. This meeting was fully and very respectfully attended; and a Society was formed by the name of the "Royal Lancastrian Institution." By its funds and influence, the system has been very widely diffused.

(To be continued.)

MR. GRIFFIN'S SPEECH.

[The following is the speech of George Griffin, Esq. delivered before a meeting held in the city of New-York, immediately after the formation of the American Bible Society. Mr. Griffin's speech on the same occasion, shall be given next week.]

MR. CHAIRMAN,

I am persuaded that there is no person present, who does not feel the inspiration of this occasion. For myself, I congratulate my country, that we now find on her annals the name of the American Bible Society. This is an occasion to awaken the best feelings of the heart. We are assembled, not to rouse the rancour of political zeal;—not to arrange plans of foreign conquest;—not to shout the triumphs of victory: we have a nobler object;—to aid the march of the everlasting Gospel through the world;—to spread abroad a fountain, whose waters are intended for the healing of the nations.

The design of this august institution is not merely to relieve the wants of our own country, but to extend the hand of charity to the most distant lands; to break asunder the fetters of Mahometan imposture; to purify the abominations of Juggernaut; to snatch the Hindoo widow from the funeral pile; to raise the degraded African to the sublime contemplation of God and immortality; to tame and baptize in the waters of life the American savage; to pour the light of heaven upon the darkness of the Andes; and to call back the nations from the altars of devils to the temple of the living God. These high objects are to be accomplished by the universal promulgation of the Bible; the Bible—that volume conceived in the councils of eternal mercy, containing the wondrous story of redeeming love; blazing with the lustre of Jehovah's glory;—that volume, pre-eminently calculated to soften the heart, sanctify the affections, and elevate the soul of man; to enkindle the poet's fire, and teach the philosopher wisdom; to consecrate the domestic relations; to pour the balm of heaven into the wounded heart, to cheer the dying hour, and shed the light of immortality upon the darkness of the tomb. I reiterate the mighty term—the Bible; that richest of man's treasures—that best of Heaven's gifts. Amazing volume! In every of thy pages, I see the impress of the Godhead. How divine are thy doctrines, how pure thy precepts, how sublime thy language! How unfeeling is the tenderness of an Otway, or an Euripides, when compared with the heart-touching pathos of thy David or Jeremiah! How do the loftiest effusions of a Milton or a Homer sink, when contrasted with the sublimer strains of thine Isaiah or Habakkuk! And how do the pure and soul-elevating doctrines of thy Moses or thy Paul look down, as from the height of heaven, upon the grovelling systems of a Mahomet or Confucius! Give this Bible an empire in every heart, and the prevalence of crime and misery would yield to the universal diffusion of millennial glory. Destroy this Bible; let the ruthless arm of infidelity tear this sun from the moral heavens, and all would be darkness, and guilt, and wretchedness; again would

"Earth [feel] the wound, and nature from her seat,
"Sighing through all her works, [give] signs of woe,
"That all was lost."

Eighteen centuries ago, the divine author of our religion, about to ascend to his native heavens, pronounced with his farewell voice, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." A little band of Christian heroes obeyed the heavenly mandate; and, clothed in their master's armour, encountered and overcame the united powers of earth and hell. But the apostolic age did not always last. Seventeen hundred years have since elapsed, and more than three-fourths of the human family are still enveloped in Pagan or Mahometan darkness. A lethargy, like the sleep of the sepulchre, had long fastened itself on the Christian world. It was the tremendous earthquake of modern atheism, that roused

ed them from this slumber: and while, during the last twenty years, the vials of God's wrath have been pouring upon the nations, convulsing to its centre this distracted globe, the Bible has re-commenced its triumphs. This tree of heaven's planting has stood and strengthened amidst the prostration of thrones, and the concussion of empires. The apostolic age is returning. The countries of Europe, which lately rung with the clangor of arms, are now filled with Societies for the promulgation of the Gospel of peace.—Through those fields, but lately drenched in human blood, now flow the streams of salvation. Europe is bending under the mighty effort of extending redemption to a world. Kings and emperors are vying with the humblest of their subjects in this stupendous work. The coffers of the rich are emptied into heaven's treasury, and there also is received the widow's mite. But there is one nation which has stood forth pre-eminent in this career of glory. With the profoundest veneration, I bow before the majesty of the British and Foreign Bible Society. This illustrious association, (its history is recorded in heaven, and ought to be proclaimed on earth,) has been instrumental in distributing a million and a half of volumes of the word of life; and has magnanimously expended, in a single year, near four hundred thousand dollars for the salvation of man.—This transcendent institution is the brightest star in the constellation of modern improvements, and looks down from its celestial elevation on the diminished glories of the Grecian and Roman name.

The electric shock has at length reached our shores. Local Bible Societies have been heretofore established in this country; but they wanted extent of means, comprehensiveness of design, and consolidation of action. It was to be expected, and the Christian world had a right to expect, that the American nation would arise in the majesty of its collected might, and unite itself with the other powers of Christendom, in the holy confederacy for extending the empire of religion and civilization. This auspicious era has now arrived. The last week has witnessed an august assemblage of the fathers of the American Churches, of every denomination, convened in this metropolis from all parts of the country, not to brandish the sword of religious controversy, but to unite with one heart, in laying the foundation of the majestic superstructure of the American Bible Society. Athens boasted of her temple of Minerva; but our city is more truly consecrated, by being the seat of this hallowed edifice. It is not a mosque containing, or reputed to contain, the remains of the Arabian prophet, but a fabric reared and devoted to the living God by the united efforts of the American Churches. Fellow-citizens! will you coldly receive this honor, or will you not rather show yourselves worthy of this sacred distinction? I am persuaded, that your munificence and zeal in this holy cause will be recorded as an animating example to the nation. For to whom should it be reserved to electrify this western continent, but to the London of America? Our country has long stood forth the rival of England in commerce and in arms; let her not be left behind in the glorious career of evangelizing the world.

PROVIDENCE FEMALE TRACT SOCIETY.

[This Society was formed in July, 1815. Its object is to distribute such Tracts as are approved by serious Christians of all denominations, and to assist occasionally Missionary and other religious Institutions. The Society consists at present of 469 members, each of whom pays at least 52 cents per annum. In the course of the year, which has transpired since the formation of the Society, more than 17,000 Tracts have been received into the Depository, about 11,000 of which have already been distributed. All vessels sailing from the port of Providence are supplied with Tracts.]

Besides distributing Tracts, the Society gave instructions to pious schoolmasters, in several destitute parts of Rhode-Island, to hold evening schools, and Sunday schools, for the benefit of the indigent children in their respective neighborhoods, and for this additional labor they receive a compensation from the Society. The happiest effects have resulted from this part of the plan. The poor have been assembled upon the Sabbath, and taught to read the Scriptures; in some instances profanity which was at first common among the children, has entirely ceased, and several cases are mentioned of hopeful conversion.

We have inserted below two or three interesting Anecdotes from the Report. We wish our limits would allow of more copious extracts.]

The effects of the Tracts are to be discovered principally, in the improvement of religious opinions, and in the amendment of the general habits of life. Some particular instances of their good effects have come to our knowledge.

A young man in this town, who, to use his own language could swear as well as the best of them, had been often entreated by his pious mother and sister, to read the Tract entitled, the "Swear-

er's Prayer, or his oath explained." But he always objected, until one day, carelessly taking it up, he became interested, and "found that he was in the hand of God, who could at any time arrest his breath, as he had done that of others." He saw that this would have been just in God, and wondered that he had not done it. He says he was obliged to "harden his heart," to refrain from shedding tears, and feared to leave the room lest the family should discover the agitation of his mind. Suffice it to say, that this little Tract, purchased by this society, at the expense of hardly one third of a cent, hopefully proved the power of God to his salvation. He has since been admitted into the Second Baptist Church in this town. He now says that it wounds his feelings when thoughts of profanity enter his mind, and that he desires to serve God the remainder of his life.

There are other instances where the Tracts have produced happy effects. Some have resolved not to "swear again." Others have been induced by reading them to peruse the hitherto neglected pages of the Bible, and to attend public worship. A short time since, they had the pleasing effect of supplanting card-playing with all its attendant evils on board one of the New-York Packets, sailing from this place. Cards were called for by a party of gentlemen the first evening. The Steward remarking that a small parcel of Tracts had been sent on board that day, they proposed "taking a look at them." They excited so much interest, that they were all perused in succession, and carls were not called for again during the passage, although it continued five days. Upon landing, an elderly gentleman, earnestly requested the captain to sell him one of the Tracts, this he steadily refused, on the plea that they were sent on board for the use of the packet. One of the passengers engaging to replace it, on his return, it was given him.

The following interesting statement is given by a gentleman, who has long been in the habit of distributing Religious Tracts, at his own private expense.

In September, 1814, while on a short eastern tour, I met a good looking man with a team. He was beating his oxen and horses unmercifully, endeavoring to make them descend to a small brook to drink; uttering at the same time awful imprecations. Having with me some small Tracts, I alighted, and placed in his hand one on profane swearing; saying I am a messenger to you, here are my compliments and I will thank you to pay respect to them. I immediately left him, returned to my chaise, and passed on. A short reflection furnished any further thought of him, until last January, when he entered my counting house on business. As I was engaged when he came in, common salutations only passed; but soon at liberty, he said, "I believe I have seen you before, sir." I looked some moments at the stranger but did not recognize him, and some further conversation induced me to reply, that he was mistaken in the person. "Did you never hand your compliments to a stranger, and wish him to pay respect to them?" I did not recollect it. "Did you ever consider yourself a messenger to a reprobate sinner?" I could not understand him. "Well, I really thought you were the young man, who handed me your compliments printed on a sheet of paper, with a blue cover!" It was at a time, when I found some difficulty in making my team pass through a small brook. I was going to tell you, they were the most effectual compliments I ever received." At this I began to recollect the circumstance, and soon recalled it to my mind. I asked him if he was the man, who undertook to make his cattle drink by using profane language, and observed his tears. "I have reason, said he, to blush at the acknowledgment, but I am the man." Then taking my hand he continued, "I have reason to be grateful that I have found you, sir, my deliverer. I can never pay you. Take all my property and every thing I have; and it shall all go, before I part with those compliments, which you so kindly placed in my hands, and which sunk deep into my soul." "It is my salvation! It is my all! And you have not only sent it into my own soul, but my wife, alarmed at my distress, was soon awakened to a sense of her duty; and my second daughter, and eldest son, are now joyful companions with us." I rejoiced with him, and presume you will rejoice with us. I said it was not me, but God whom he ought to thank, who had been so merciful to him. Much interesting conversation passed and we separated.

A Schoolmaster in the employ of the Society, one day passed a store, where he had frequently observed a number of idle men, who were excessively profane. They went into the store, and he followed, set down by a table, took out three of the "Swearer's Prayer, or his oath explained," threw two of them upon the table, and sat perusing the other. They took up the books; and the very title seemed to strike them with awe, and the swearing instantly ceased. He left the Tracts, and has since heard that they had

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON:
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1816.

Insurrection at the Prison.

Early evening a general insurrection broke out among the prisoners in the Massachusetts Prison in Charlestown. Immediately after the ringing of the second bell for supper, the signal that had been previously given, one of the prisoners, by the name of Jackson, took a ladder, which happened to be in the yard, placed it against the wall, and immediately ascended, and leapt over, accompanied by 22 others. The part allotted to him was to break off the lock from the outside of the door, while his companions did the same. That the balls flew so thick around him, that he was soon obliged to desist, and the plan was defeated. While the prisoners were making their escape, a guard remained behind the guard, who was on the walls, by pelting them with stones. The guard immediately directed their fire, and wounded one or two. The guard of the 23 who succeeded in getting out the wall, 4 or 5 were so badly maimed, that they were unable to stir, and immediately taken by the inhabitants, and the rest scattered themselves in all directions, endeavoring to cross the street, and reach the adjoining country. In this party of them were shot down. Jackson, the leader, and who had been sentenced to hang, was shot through the neck before he reached many rods. His wound is not mortal. Another, by the name of and one other, succeeded in gaining the liberty, but finding themselves enclosed by one of the guard, and the inhabitants collecting, they leaped over the wall, and ran some distance upon the flats. They had proceeded far, Morse was shot in the back and lungs, and his companion escaped, and surrendered himself. Morse's wound is supposed to prove mortal. With the exception of the 23 were brought back to the prison, 9 or 10 having gun-shot wounds, and 3 more wounded within the yard, and who broke their legs and arms in falling from the walls. Nathaniel Marston, who had escaped, and have not since been heard of. Much credit is due to the officers, and the citizens of Charlestown, for their uncommon exertion, and efficiency. Gen. Armitage, Major Jackson, and others are mentioned as particularly deserving notice and thanks.

With much pleasure we announce the return of Thomas H. Gallandett, of whom we have frequently had occasion to speak, as having returned from France. He is accompanied by Monsieur Laurent Clerc, a native of France, and deaf and dumb from infancy, and one of the distinguished pupils of the Abbe de l'Epee. He has been an assistant in the Institution for 8 years. Mr. G. and his wife will immediately proceed to Hartford, to superintend the Institution lately established at that place.

Specie Payments.
Delegates from the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, assembled in Philadelphia for the purpose of devising measures for resuming specie payments, have terminated their deliberations by recommending to the several States to resume specie payments before the 1st of July next.

The United States Frigate Macedonian arrived at New-York yesterday, and anchored off the city.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From England.
The Telegraph arrived at this port in the Liverpool. London papers to the 1st of July. The object of his mission was to procure the release of the prisoners of war, and to secure the release of the prisoners of war, and to secure the release of the prisoners of war.

The British Parliament has been prorogued until the 1st of August. The Government of the United States has been prorogued until the 1st of August.

The King of Prussia has issued an edict which gives freedom to the peasantry through the whole Prussian monarchy.

Peter, the Parsonages, the School, and Almshouses, at Copenhagen, which were all destroyed in the British bombardment in 1807.

From the Ninth Report of the African Institution in Great Britain, it appears that since the Abolition of the Slave Trade the importation from the Gold Coast alone (a space of 230 miles) into Great Britain, has been double the amount of the importation from the whole Slave Coast of Africa (an extent of 5800 miles) prior to that event. And, from the single river of Sierra Leone, the imports in G. Britain were nearly, and the exports to the same river fully, equal to the imports and exports (exclusive of the Slave Trade) of the whole extent of the Western Coast of Africa prior to the Abolition of that Traffic.

From France.
An attempt was made at Paris, June 23, to blow up or set fire to the Hotel of the Duke of Wellington, during a fete given by him, at which the Bourbon Princes were present. A smoke was perceived issuing from the cellar, which was found to proceed from a lighted rag besmeared with gunpowder, near which were a number of ball cartridges, several pounds of gunpowder and two barrels of oil. The fire was extinguished before it communicated to the train, and no alarm was given to the company.

Rumor.—A report was prevalent in Paris at the latest dates, that the Court of Brazil had proposed to yield the Kingdom of Portugal, to Spain, and to receive in exchange a large portion of Spanish Territory in South-America. Portuguese troops it was said had embarked at Lisbon, for the purpose of conquering this territory from the insurgents.

From the Mediterranean.
A vessel arrived in N. York, which left Marseilles the 20th of June, brings intelligence that the frigate United States left that port for Algiers, about ten days previous; and that the whole American Squadron in the Mediterranean were to rendezvous off Algiers about the 20th of June.

Massacre of Christians.
On the 27th of May a dreadful massacre took place at Bona in Algiers. The following are the particulars, given under oath, by those who escaped:—The fort having fired a gun, about ten o'clock in the morning, a general rising took place among the people, who threw themselves upon the Christians, massacring them with small arms and bayonets. The fort also kept up a fire of chain-shot: more than two hundred Christians fell a sacrifice. Among the barks at anchor in the roads were 100 Neapolitans under the English flag, 27 Sicilians, and 73 French. Of this number, about 100 have escaped. All accounts agree in stating, that the English Vice-Consul perished on this occasion: his brother escaped with difficulty. The massacre is said to have originated in the discontent of the people, occasioned by Lord Exmouth's expedition against Algiers.

From Africa.
Official intelligence has been received in Holland of a terrible war between the African Tribes on the Coast of Guinea. Armies of 50 or 60 thousand men are brought into the field. The English fort at Cape Cors, it was supposed would fall into the hands of the Aschimeines, who appear to have defeated their opponents, and were marching for the fort. They were avowedly hostile to the English.

From New-Zealand.
The following unpleasant intelligence is the latest that has reached us from New-Zealand. The reader will remark, however, that it has no connection with the Missionary settlement. On the fourth of November arrived at Sydney the schr. Brothers, under command of Mr. Hovell, who went from thence in the Trial and joined the Brothers in New-Zealand; when both vessels were unhappily attacked by the natives, nearly 150 miles distant from the Missionary establishment at the Bay of Islands, and several of the crews killed. The natives were masters of the decks four hours; the crews were below, but the Trial's people keeping up an incessant fire through a hatch-way, at length expelled the assailants and proved the means of rescuing both vessels.

Abolition of Russian Slavery.
The Emperor of Russia has issued an Ukase, by which the abolition of the vassalage of the peasants of Esthonia is decreed to be carried gradually into effect, so that the vassalage of the whole of them shall be extinguished in the course of fourteen years.—[Esthonia is a province of Russia upon the Baltic, between the Gulphs of Riga and Finland. It contains about 15,000 square miles, and 214,000 inhabitants.]

The King of Prussia has issued an edict which gives freedom to the peasantry through the whole Prussian monarchy.

Hydrophobia.—At Udina, in Friuli, a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar, given him, by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua got intelligence of this event at Udina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

We translate the following from the Journal du Commerce of May 17.

A new case is related which tends to prove that washing with soap has the efficacy of preventing the dreadful effects of canine madness. In 1786, a hound, bit three dogs; at the moment when a person endeavored to rescue a bitch from the furious tooth of the rabid animal, she was bitten, and the person was scratched in the hand; the skin was even torn. This gentleman threw the bitch into a reservoir of water, and washed her with plenty of soap, in such a manner that her whole body was covered with froth; and he performed the like operation on himself. At the end of some days, the two other dogs bitten, and who had not been washed, went mad, and were killed. The bitch experienced no harm, and died of old age: her master is still in excellent health. This event happened in the parish of Viell, canton of St. Sever, department of Landes.

[Note.—We have every year a score or more of prescriptions, all of which are pronounced infallible cures of hydrophobia; medical men, notwithstanding, continue to speak of it as an incurable disease. We publish these prescriptions with the hope that they may lead to experiment if any cases should unfortunately fall under the observation of our readers.]

An article from Augsburg, in Germany, says:—“On the 21st May, at six in the evening, such a dreadful storm from the north-west arose at Gnoibshiem, near Spielberg, that the oldest inhabitants remember nothing so terrible: the hail fell of the size of hen's eggs, and covered the earth in many places a foot deep. Birds,

several hares, and deer were found killed, sheep were wounded in the meadows, and laborers in the fields—the whole land looks as if it had been trampled upon by horses—the trees stand stripped of their blossoms, leafless and broken. Not a house in the plain but what is damaged, and the injury at Gnoibshiem alone amounts to above 15,000 florins.”

Above 1500 houses have fallen down in the city of Szegeden, Hungary, having been undermined by the great rise of the river.

From Halifax.
The Halifax papers of the 3d inst. say, that the season never bid fairer to reward the husbandman in Nova Scotia with an abundant harvest, than at the present period. The Act passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, last winter, subjecting Plaster of Paris to a heavy duty, if exported to any part of the United States north of Boston, has received the sanction of the Prince Regent, and will now go into operation.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.
National Bank.
The subscriptions to the Bank of the U. S. as far as ascertained, amount to 24,796,890 Dollars. To complete the 28,000,000 therefore, 3,203,200 dollars are wanting. The only places which remain to be heard from are Burlington, Nashville, and New-Orleans.

Steam Boat Burnt.
The Steam boat Vesuvius, on the Mississippi, near New-Orleans, took fire on the 13th ult. and was burnt to the water's edge. She had on board a full cargo of goods to the value of \$300,000. It appears, that after she had taken in nearly all her cargo, she started up the river to Wm. Kinner's plantation to take in her wood and try her engine. When on her way down to the city, she took fire—from her furnace it is supposed—burnt to the water's edge, drifted near the point opposite New-Orleans, and then sunk with all the cargo on board. No lives were lost. One merchant in New-Orleans had on board about 70,000 dollars worth of goods which had just arrived from England.

The trial of Major General Gaines is to commence in New-York on the 2d September. The Baltimore Patriot gives the following as a correct list of the officers, who are to compose the General Court Martial on this occasion.

President—Major General Scott.
Members—Brigadier Gen. Porter, Brig. Gen. Miller, Brig. Gen. Swift, Col. Atkinson, Lieut. Col. Hall, Lieut. Col. House, Lieut. Col. Arbuckle, Col. Brady, Col. Mitchell, Lieut. Col. Enstis, Lieut. Col. Lindsay, Lieut. Col. Townson.

Judge Advocate—R. B. Winder, Esq.
Superintendents—Lieutenant Colonel Pinkney, Major Humphries, 6th Infantry, Major: Stockton, Artillery.

Census of New-York, for 1816.
The census of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, taken in April, 1816, returns 44,424 white male inhabitants, 43,819 white females, 3,891 male aliens, 3,084 female aliens, 3,198 colored males, 4,376 colored females, 228 male slaves, 389 female slaves—making, altogether, a population of 106,619. The number of tenements are above 17,000.

Total number of males	51,873
males	48,741
Excess	3,137
Total aliens	6,985
Total colored inhabitants, not slaves	7,774
slaves	617
	8,391

The Hon. Samuel C. Allen is nominated as a candidate to represent the northern Hampshire District, in the next Congress of the U. S. Messrs. Mason and Ross of Rhode-Island have been nominated as candidates for re-election as Members of Congress, by the Federalists of that state.

The Maryland election of 40 senatorial electors, is to take place on the first Monday in September. These 40 electors are to meet on the third Monday in September, and choose 15 persons, who are to constitute the senate of the state for five years.

The Hon. GEORGE B. UNWIN, lately appointed by Governor Plumer one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, has declined accepting the appointment.

Joseph Bonaparte, formerly King of Spain, has purchased the seat of Stephen Sayre, Esq. called Point-Breeze, near Bordenston, about 6 miles from Trenton, (N. J.) He intends to reside there hereafter.

LOANNI BARDWIN, Esq. and Professor FARWELL of Cambridge, were appointed at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature to explore a route for a navigable Canal, which shall connect the waters of the Connecticut with those of the Merrimack. These gentlemen have been joined by Mr. CHASE, appointed on the part of New-Hampshire, and are now engaged in the duties of their appointment.

At the late Commencement in Union College, Schenectady, the Degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. CALVIN CHAPIN, of Weatherfield, Connecticut.

The Trustees of Columbia College, have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity upon the Rev. JOHN SCHENCKMAN, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and pastoral Theology, in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church in New-Brunswick.

The late fire at Fredericksburg, Virginia, briefly mentioned in our last, originated in a smoke-house; 10 or 12 dwellings and 18 or 20 back buildings were entirely consumed.

A boy was shockingly mangled a few days since by the Tiger now exhibiting in N. York. Having approached too near the cage, the animal seized him with its claws, tore his arm and breast, and was very high destroying him on the spot, when he was rescued from its fangs.

A valuable copper mine has been discovered near Danville, Northumberland county, Penn. it is said to be very extensive, and the ore very rich.

Rattle Snake.—A monstrous Rattle Snake was lately killed at New Mills, N. Jersey. It was 4 feet 11 inches long, having 11 rattles. It is the only one that has been seen, within many miles of that place for several years.

On the 27th of July there was a hail storm in the country around Richmond, Va. One of the hail stones was two inches and a half long, and half an inch thick.

From the Exchange Coffee-House Books.

The Congress frigate, Capt. Morris, now in this harbor, is undergoing a thorough repair; the Constitution and Guerriere frigates are to be hauled off, to give room for the Congress to be hauled down and coppered—after which she will be refitted to proceed upon a long voyage, probably for the N. W. Coast of America; during which she is expected to survey several coasts and harbors.

The U. S. sloop of war Prometheus, Capt. Wadsworth, is getting ready for sea. She is supposed to be bound to Russia, to carry a messenger with dispatches.

Thief Detected!
We are happy to learn, that Mr. James Murphy of this town has detected the Thief who broke into his store on the 30th of April last, & has found most of the goods upon him. This providential discovery proved him to be the villain that broke into Messrs. Adams & Eaton's store in July, 1815.

On Saturday last he was sentenced to 10 days solitary confinement, and seven years hard labor in the State-Prison. After he was sentenced, he attempted suicide, but was prevented by his fellow-prisoners from committing it.—*Pallad.*

COMMUNICATION.
A Literary Prize of One Hundred Dollars.
The subscriber offers a premium of One Hundred Dollars, to the person who shall write the best dissertation on the question, In what way can the Country Clergymen in the United States be furnished with a suitable Library?

The dissertations must be enclosed, the postage being paid, to the subscriber, in Charlestown, Massachusetts; who will submit them to the President and Faculty of Harvard University, and abide by their decision concerning the merits of the performances. The one which they decide to be the best shall be published. The name of the writer of each dissertation must accompany it in a separate enclosure; and a promise is hereby given that no such enclosure except that which is attached to the successful piece shall be unsealed. All but one shall be committed to the flames. No communication will be received after the 1st of March, A. D. 1817. SAM'L. FRENCHIDGE. Charlestown, (Mass.) July 1, 1816.

Proposals are issued by the Rev. Mr. Collier of Charlestown, for publishing by subscription, the Works of the Rev. Andrew Fuller, in one uniform edition complete. Prospectus in our next.

Thermometrical Register.

Aug. 5—11, 1816.

THERMOMETER.			WIND.		WEATHER.		
D.	H.	F.	UP.	DR.	2 P.M.	10 P.M.	
5	54	68	63	SW	E	E	cl'dy, cl'dy, cl'dy
6	64	70	63	NE	E	E	cl'dy, cl'dy, cl'dy
7	76	70	64	E	E	E	cl'dy, cl'dy, cl'dy
8	38	68	62	E	E	E	clear, cl'dy, cl'dy
9	62	62	62	E	NE	NE	cl'dy, rain, cl'dy
10	62	66	64	N	E	SW	cl'dy, cl'dy, cl'dy
11	60	70	70	W	S	W	clear, clear, clear

ORDAINED.

At St. John's Church in Providence, on Thursday last, the Rev. GEORGE T. CHAPMAN, of Greenfield, (Ms.) was admitted by the right Rev. Dr. Griswold, bishop of the Eastern diocese, to the holy order of deacon—sermon by the bishop, from Luke 2, 2.

In New-York, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, the Rev. JAMES F. HULL, of New-Orleans, and the Rev. THOMAS C. BROWNELL, Professor of Union College, Schenectady, Deacons, were admitted to the holy order of Priests.

MARRIAGES.

In New-York, the Rev. Richard Sluyter, of Claversack, to Miss Lydia Maria Schureman, daughter of the Hon. James Schureman of New-Brunswick, (N. J.); Mr. John Munson, merchant, of the house of John & Samuel S. Munson, of New-York, to Miss Laura Taylor, daughter of the late Major Gen. Augustine Taylor, of Connecticut—By the Rev. Dr. Romeyn, the Rev. Alexander M. Clelland, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Rutgers-street, to Miss Mary Ann Dickinson, daughter Charles D. Esq. in Lansingburg, (N. Y.) Hon. David Raymond of Indiana, to Miss Marian Leonard, of L. In Providence, Mr. Henry Crane, of Dorchester, to Miss Catharine Richards, of Dedham. In Abington, by the Rev. Mr. Colbourn, Nathan Gurney, Esq., to Miss Martha Pulling, daughter of the late Capt. John P. of Boston. In Charlestown, by the Rev. Dr. Morse, Mr. Elijah Vose, merchant of Boston, to Miss Rebecca Gorham Bartlett, eldest daughter of Mr. George Bartlett, of the former place. In Boston, by Rev. Mr. Lowell, John Houston, Esq. merchant of Boston, to Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips.—At the North Church, by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, Mr. Andrew Weller, merchant, to Miss Sarah Cooper daughter of Mr. Wm. C.

DEATHS.

In Prince George's county, (Md.) the Rt. Rev. Dr. Thomas John Clagett, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland.

The deaths in Philadelphia in the week ending the 27th July, were fifty-five—THREE of natural Small Pox!!

Near Trenton, (N. J.)—On the night of the 1st inst. a poor woman was burnt to death, by her clothes taking fire from a candle near which she was at work, a d'probably had fallen asleep. Her cries were heard by the neighbors; her husband, who was asleep in the room, was not awakened in time to extinguish the fire so as to prevent its fatal effects.

In New-York, a daughter of Capt. Carberry, aged about 14 years, with two other females, while bathing at the Rockaway beach were washed off by the surf and drowned.

In New-York, Mrs. Sarah Rogers, wife of Moses R. Esq.—Mrs. Charlotte Matthews, wife of the Rev. James M. M. aged 26.

In Providence, Mr. Reuben Anthony, Hatter, aged 35—an honest and industrious man.—Mrs. Betsey Howell, 23, wife of Nathaniel H. In Bristol, on the 28th ult. Miss Mary Reynolds, aged 79.

In Easton, 12th inst. Doct. Seth Pratt, aged 26, in whom society sustain a very sensible loss.

In Brunswick, (Me.) 9th inst. Mr. James Cary, aged 63—a native of Boston. In Wenham, on the 9th inst. Harriot Chandler, aged 17 years and 6 months, daughter of Isaac C. In Northampton, on the 2d inst. after a long and painful illness, Capt. Hezekiah Russell, aged 77 years. In Salem, Mr. David Smith, aged 19.—Mr. Joseph Cloutman, 26.—Mrs. Lydia Masury, 24. In Newburyport, Mrs. Sally C. wife of Mr. Elias Todd, aged 38. In Boston, on Thursday last, Mr. Isaac H. Edes, aged 29.—On Saturday, Mr. Jeremiah Bumstead, sen. aged 83.—Elisha Joy, aged 27. In Haverhill, July 8th, suddenly, Mr. William P. Martin, aged 45, formerly of Boston.

In Charlestown, (S. C.) on the 26th of July, two persons fell down dead in the streets overcome by the extreme heat. Several others were slightly affected, but have recovered.

POSTSCRIPT.

Capt. Mellen arrived at New-York, in 43 days from Rio Janeiro, brings intelligence that an Expedition, consisting of 12 sail, among which were one 74, two frigates and 3 sloops of war, having on board 3000 troops, just from Portugal, left Rio Janeiro a few days previous to his sailing, to go against Monte Video.

The U. S. ship of war Washington, Com. Chauncey, arrived at Gibraltar, on the 2d July, having on board our Minister, Mr. Pinkney.

On Saturday last, Richard Smith was executed in Philadelphia, for the murder of Capt. Carson.

The Publisher of the Recorder gratefully acknowledges the addition of a large number of Subscribers to this paper within the last two months. The subscription-list has more than doubled since the first of January. While almost every Newspaper establishment in the country is complaining of the loss of patronage, this decided approbation of the plan upon which this paper is conducted is peculiarly gratifying. Should the proofs of public favor continue, we shall soon be enabled to gratify our readers with a variety of improvements which the subscription hitherto would not warrant.

MAKING CRAPES.

A FEW pieces of Elegant Crapes may be had at the low price of \$1.20, at MARY S. SMITH & Co.'s Shop, No. 18, Purchase-Street. Likewise for sale, a handsome assortment of English and Fancy Goods, Cheap for Cash. Aug. 14.

CARRIAGES.

FOR Sale, at the Coach-Makers' Shop, Pleasant-Street, by SAMUEL JEPSON. Four light Coaches, suitable for travelling or town use; two second-hand ditto, with door behind; two new and five second-hand Chaises; all with harness. Also, best and common Coach and Chaise HARNESS, &c. Aug. 14.

REMOVAL.

DAVID FELT has removed from Suffolk Buildings, to No. 10, State-Street, corner of Congress-street, and over the shop of Mr. JOHN KEVIN, where he offers for sale.

A large assortment of Account-Books, such as Ledgers, Waste Journals, Cash Sales, Invoice, Letter, and Record-Books, warranted to be made of the best Paper and bound in a superior style, with or without Patent Spring Backs, some of which are bound in Russia; together with a variety of other Books, such as Notes, Receipts, Memorandum Books, &c. with an assortment of Paper, all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be bought in any other shop in Boston.

Books ruled and bound to any pattern, and at short notice, as usual. ALSO, BOOK-BINDING done with neatness and despatch. Aug. 14.

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

OTIS NORCROSS.

Has on hand, received by the late arrivals, —516 crates and hogsheads—

making an extensive assortment, consisting of the following Articles, viz:—
63 crates edged Plates, Twiflers & Muffins;
57 do CC do do do;
14 do edged and CC assorted Plates;
18 do CC Chambers and Bowls;
16 do enamelled fancy and CC Bowls;
20 do CC Mugs and Jugs;
16 do enamelled and fancy do;
3 do CC Basins—1 do do Ewers;
23 do edged & CC Dishes, Bakers & Nappies;
27 do enamelled Teas—18 do CC do;
5 do blue printed do;
3 do blue printed Cups and Saucers,
3 do " " Coffee Bowls & Saucers;
10 hds. blue printed Dining Ware, new patterns;
12 do do Tea Ware, oval and round do;
2 do Myrtle Tea Ware;
5 do Lustre Tea Sets, spotted, female figure and black sheperd patterns;
2 do blue printed Muffins—3 do Jugs;
2 do do covered Chambers, Ewers & Basins;
7 do Lustre Teapots, Sugars and Creams;
10 do do Jugs and Gifts;
3 do China Tea Sets.
60 packages of GLASS, consisting of quart and pint Decanters—quart, pint and half pint Tumblers—Wines, Cruets, Salts, (some very elegant diamond cut and polished.) Decanters, Carafes, Liquor Bottles, Jugs, Wines, Tumblers, Salts, Jellies, Lemonade Cans—octagon, diamond, oval and prismatic Dishes, &c. 21 crates black TEA-POTS.

95 crates, well assorted for the country trade, with a large assortment of opened WARE, making a complete assortment—which is warranted to be of the first quality of Ware, and of the newest patterns; and equal, if not superior, to any in America—which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for cash or credit.

Customers, and country traders in general, are desired to call and examine for themselves. Every attention will be paid to the selection of good Ware, and repacked in the best manner. 6w Aug. 14.

President Appleton's Address.

THE Committee of the Massachusetts Society, for the Suppression of Intemperance, appointed to procure the publishing of the Address and Report, for 1816, give notice, that these are now ready for delivery at the Editors Printing Office, 5 Court-street, and at the Booksellers and Stationers, 1 Cornhill. By the vote of the Society, twelve copies are to be presented to each Auxiliary Branch, and two copies sent to each Town in the State: one of which is for the Social Library, where any such is established. The Secretary of the Auxiliaries, are requested to send an above. The Reverend Clergy of all denominations, are also desired to aid the Society in distributing these tracts. Printers, who are disposed to aid the benevolent purposes of this association, are desired to insert this notice in their papers. Aug. 14.

Miscellany.

THE CHINESE.

[An American gentleman who resided four months in Canton, gives the following interesting sketches of Chinese character. It will be observed that the viceroys of Canton are called *Moppo*, which is also the name of one of the Outlying Islands now in Connecticut, of whom we gave an account a few weeks since. This circumstance is one among a thousand which point to Asia as the place whence the Islanders of the Pacific, and probably the Aborigines of America originated.]

The vessels of foreign nations are not suffered to approach nearer than Wampoa, sixteen miles below the city, the origin of which, being very curious, I shall here relate it. When the Dutch had the most considerable share of this trade, they obtained permission from the Hoppo, or viceroy of Canton, to build a large store-house on an island opposite the town. Instead of erecting the store-house they constructed a strong castle, surrounded by a wall accommodated with embrasures for cannon; and had they succeeded in finishing this work, Canton must have been under their direction. The viceroy, not knowing what they were doing, suffered the Hollanders to finish the stone work; and now they exercised their wits for some plan to introduce their cannon without exciting the sleepless jealousy of Chinamen. They accordingly fabricated large hogheads, in each of which was placed a large cannon and its appendages. These were put on board of chop boats and carried as stores to the castle; but, unluckily for the adventurers, the first hoghead they attempted to raise bursted, and the cannon falling on board the chop, the whole scheme was discovered. All Canton was in an uproar, and the disappointed Dutch were glad to escape the enraged Fokkis by flight. The building still stands, and has ever since been known by the name of the Dutch Folly.

The Chinese are the most pusillanimous people on earth, at least those who inhabit Canton, and yet their gasconade about prowess is proverbial. I had an opportunity of witnessing this. In the factory where I resided, I encountered a venerable Chinaman, who to my astonishment, I discovered could speak excellent English and not indifferent French. Upon expressing my surprise, you are astonished, said he, but I am a Christian, I have been to Philadelphia, and Lisbon and have seen the Pope—I was converted to Christianity by a Jesuit, and I now despise the superstitions of my country. There are six thousand Christians in Canton; but they dare not be active. I am a doctor and my name is Antonio Lee Syng Sang.

Can you read and write English?
"Very well."
I wrote my name, and a stanza from Pope, which he immediately read with emphasis and good discretion. I had picked up a piece of blotting paper, covered with Chinese hieroglyphicks and now requested him to tell me its import. He looked at it a few moments.

"Oh," said he, "this a passport to be sent to gun house (a fort) Annanboy, at Bocca Tigris, for the commander to let the Triton of New-York pass. It reads thus: 'The ship Triton has paid the emperor the customary duties; you will therefore allow her to pass without blowing her into ten thousand atoms!'"

A ship's long boat and twenty men would destroy this dangerous gun-house in about fifteen minutes. This passport is not given to the captain, but is deposited with the pilot, without which no power on earth could influence him to take the ship down.

The Chinese are the greatest rogues in nature, and yet so avaricious, that if you enter a shop in China-street, they will sell their goods for a trifle sooner than not sell them at all. These hucksters have a practice of naming themselves after some influential persons from Europe or America resident at Canton. I happened to fancy a few ivory fans exhibited in the window of a shop belonging to a man who had called himself Cushing after our consul. I went in, and he handed me four superbly ornamented fans. He asked me twenty-five dollars for them. I offered him twelve, which he refused, and I left him, when he called me back, concluding to take twelve dollars; I then told him I could give no more than five, which at length, he accepted.

ANECDOTE.

In a mountainous district in Ireland, a family had been visited with sickness. In their solitude, there was as little help from the world as intercourse with it. The father died, and the mother was soon after on her death bed. As she felt the hand of death upon her, she was much distressed for her five children, almost infants, whom she was about to leave friendless and without support. Her eldest boy seeing her grief, brought the Bible which he had been taught to read in a Sunday School, and pointing out the promise of God to be a Father to the fatherless, soothed the last hours of his dying mother. The lad was found thus engaged by a charitable person who traversed the district, and by whose exertions, provision was made for the family.

THE HOLY LEAGUE.

At the late meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Chancellor of the Exchequer thus spoke of this Treaty:

"If then, as I trust, we have the happiness to witness one of the great eras of the establishment of Christianity, we have abundant reason for Christian gratitude, in one circumstance, in which it has differed from those which have preceded it. In the former great periods of the first promulgation of the Gospel, and the restoration of pure religion at the Reformation, the progress of truth was opposed by every effort of human policy and power. Amidst savage wars, and unrelenting persecutions, religion obtained her painful triumph. But now we behold her progress unopposed, (except by the harmless weapons of mistaken controversy,) and wherever public authority has interfered, it has been, not to check, but to encourage and support it. The Kings of the earth have indeed stood up, and the Rulers have taken counsel together, but it has not been against the Lord, and against his Anointed—it has not been to extinguish the light of the Gospel in the blood of its professors—but to acknowledge its authority, & extend its influence."

"You will perceive, my Lord, that I am particularly alluding to a very remarkable transaction, which has distinguished the past year; and which differed so widely from diplomatic forms, and from the principles of ordinary policy, that it is not surprising that at first it should have excited some degree of jealousy and suspicion—I mean the Secret Treaty, concluded and signed at Paris by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia. The confused and imperfect notions of this proceeding, which at first crept out, naturally occasioned curiosity, and even alarm, rather than confidence; but to those who had the opportunity of being acquainted with the real and genuine history of this arrangement, and of knowing the sincerity and integrity of the principles, from which it originated, it afforded the gratifying, and hitherto unprecedented spectacle, of a union of Christian Sovereigns differing in their respective modes of religious persuasion, but agreeing in a public recognition of the Divine authority of the Gospel, and binding themselves, by a solemn compact, to adopt its precepts as the rules of their policy and conduct. I feel it my duty to add, that though legal and constitutional difficulties prevented the Sovereigns of this country from acceding in form to this Treaty, yet this Government was confidentially acquainted with every stage of the proceeding, and fully concurred in its principles and spirit. It was not, however, till the return of the Emperor of Russia to St. Petersburg that it received the fullest elucidation. When we learn from the report we have heard, the zeal with which that great Sovereign entered into the concerns of the Bible Society, it becomes impossible longer to hesitate as to the real sentiments and intention of his heart, in the transaction we have been considering. In giving the Bible to every nation of his vast dominions in its own language, he fixed the real and most appropriate ratification to the Christian Treaty."

Exposition of a Christian Hottentot.

May her words long vibrate on our ears, and influence our hearts! In broken English she thus expressed herself:—"What pity 'tis, what pity 'tis, that you have so many years got that heavenly bread, and hold it for yourselves, not to give one little bit, one crumb, to poor Heathen! There are so many millions of Heathen, and you have so much bread; and you could depend upon, you should not have less, because you gave; but that Lord Jesus would give his blessing, and you should have more. You may not think, when you do something for poor Heathen, you shall have less for yourselves—that contrary; Lord Jesus fountain always full; thousand after thousand could be helped: He always same, yesterday, to-day and for ever. The more we do for others, the more we shall be blessed—the more we shall have for our own soul. I thank every individual that do something for Missionary Work, or that pray for it. I thank people who help; but may say, same time, Lord bring Hottentot here to show, that he will bless means, save sinner. And now I hope and trust every man will go on to spread the Gospel. As Lord Jesus so good, wear crown of prickles for us, for our sins, let us work more and more in dust at his feet, to put on his head crown of glory. O! when you know in what situation Hottentot were, then you will have more compassion for them; and when you see wherefore God give such great plenty here, that you might give to other poor creature—help and assist them. I thank English nation, that sent Missionary to us; but that they may not neglect, but go on; because Lord open door, and so many thousands know not the Lord Jesus: we pray for them, and do all we can to help Missionary Society, and we shall see the Lord bless it. I go to far land, and shall never see this people more in this world; so people of God farewell. I shall meet you again before the Throne of Glory. And people that know not God, I admonish them to come to Jesus: then we shall all meet at right hand of God. Last thing I say, O pray for poor Heathen!"

LORD BYRON & LADY STANHOPE.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We have seen private letters from Europe, which mention that it is supposed to be the intention of Lord Byron, who has left England for the East, to join Lady Hester Stanhope, in Arabia. As the remarkable adventures of this distinguished lady may not be known to many of our readers, we copy the following account of them from a late French paper.

Lady Hester Stanhope, who belongs to one of the first families in England, merits a place among the most celebrated and intrepid travellers of the present age. This lady, the niece, the friend, and intimate companion of the great Pitt, was not less attached to him by conformity of mind than by the ties of blood. She enjoys a pension from her country. Pitt, who, as is known, died without fortune, left to his nieces, poor like himself, a few lines, in which he recommended them to the generosity of the people of England—After the death of her uncle, Lady Hester formed the project of travelling in the Levant. She first repaired to Malta, and from thence proceeded to Constantinople. Wishing afterwards to make a pilgrimage to Palestine, she sailed for the Holy Land, but had the misfortune to be shipwrecked off the isle of Rhodes. Cast on a barren rock, she seemed to be destined to perish of hunger; but an English ship which appeared on the following day took her on board and conveyed her to Syria. There she travelled in all directions, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, who has just been tried for the part he took in the escape of Lavalette. She spent several years wandering among the ruins of Palmyra and Hierapolis, and exploring the valleys of Mount Lebanon. Living for whole months on rice and water, and accustomed to the frugality of oriental habits, from being feeble and debilitated, she became a strong and vigorous Amazon. According to letters which she has addressed to her family in England, she is now at the head of three tribes of Bedouin Arabs, who regard her as a being of superior order. She has had several children, whom she was fond of, brought to her from England; and she declares, that she will never forsake that land of the sun, to breathe the humid and cloudy atmosphere of Great-Britain.

DEATHS.

Plattsburgh, July 27.—Francis de Alert, who was to have been executed yesterday, put a period to his life the night before, by hanging himself with his suspenders, in prison, to the great disappointment of thousands of spectators who assembled to witness his execution. The circumstances attending the murder of Peter Miller, of Champlain, as appeared on the trial of Alert, were as follows:

Peter Miller and his wife had been living with Francis de Alert and his father, but in consequence of some dissatisfaction, moved to a neighboring house a short time before Miller was murdered. Francis Alert frequently importuned the wife of Miller, as appeared by her testimony, to return and keep house for them—and asked her if Peter should die, whether she would like to have him. To which she replied, "if the Lord should take Peter away and her brother John would accompany her, she would go and keep house for him." At two different times Alert called upon Miller to go with him in a boat on the lake—on his return each time he had a sickness similar to that produced by a dose of poison. Alert came in, one of the mornings after their return, and asked Miller to go to his house and take some bitters—Miller declined saying, "The bitters I drank yesterday made me sick." In the month of July, 1813, Francis de Alert came into the house of Miller in the morning, and told his wife that he had found Peter dead in the lot—and asked her "if she would be as good as her word." Alert directed her to the spot where she found her husband lying with his head on a flat rock and a large limb of a tree on his head. The neighbors were called—Alert went home and feigned himself sick—he and his father expressed much anxiety to have the body interred without waiting for a jury of inquest, &c. &c. Suspicion rested upon the Alerts, and they were taken before a magistrate, examined, and committed to gaol in this place. From their acknowledgments, and other circumstances, it appears that as Miller was passing near their house, at evening, the old man seized him by the throat, (the marks of whose fingers were distinct on the neck) and that Francis gave him two or three wounds with a hatchet, on his head, which produced his death—they took him on a hand barrow, carried him into the lot and laid the limb upon his head, to make it appear that on his return from work he attempted to carry home some wood—that he fell with the limb upon his head, and that this occasioned his death. The Alerts were released by the British in their excursion in 1813. Francis married in Canada; where he resided till last winter, when for some reason, he came this side of the lines, where he was taken, committed to gaol and tried and condemned at the June circuit. The old man, if living, still resides in Canada. In Anram, N. Y. July 9, Mrs. Elizabeth Colepaugh, about 50 years of age, was murdered by Charles Decker, who was the next day committed to gaol. The circumstances are as follows: The neighboring women, among whom was the deceased, were on a visit at the place of Decker's residence, who had charge of a farm belonging to a widow with whom he resided. While they were at tea, Mrs. Colepaugh indulged herself in some pretty severe remarks relative to one of her own family, when Decker, without any provocation whatever, seized a knife from the table, and stabbed her in the left breast. Notwithstanding the exertions of the females present, he continued to stab and mangle her in the most shocking manner, beating her, stamping her under foot, &c. She expired in about fifteen minutes, and before any assistance could be procured. Immediately after she was dead, the wretch seized and threw her on the fire, where he kept the body until assistance came sufficient to secure him. Mrs. Colepaugh was esteemed by her neighbors, and has left a numerous family to mourn her shocking exit. Since the prisoner has been in confinement, he has shown symptoms of insanity. Whether his insanity be real, or feigned, or is the effect of this bloody transaction, is not known.

In Charleston, (S. C.) Mr. Peter Williams, a young man employed as Clerk in Mr. Knust's grocery, whilst bathing in the basin at Canon's Bridge, unhappily lost his life. In diving from the bridge he struck his head against an old sunken pile, which caused his death soon after being taken from the water.

A young man, named Peter Larry, a bricklayer, was overcome by a stroke of the sun, while working at his business in Church-street, and being taken home soon after died.

In Cornwall, (Conn.) Rev. Benjamin Beach, aged 79. He was formerly for many years pastor of a congregational church.

At Southborough, July 17, instantly, while at work in the cornfield, Mr. Heman Fay, aged 63, leaving a numerous family to lament the death of an affectionate parent, and society the example of an industrious and valuable citizen.

In Portland, by a fall from the new County House, now building, on the 2d inst. Mr. Samuel Elwell, aged 30, leaving a wife and family of small children to lament his untimely exit.

BOSTON DIRECTORY.

THIS DAY published, and for sale by EDWARD COTTON, 47, Marlboro'-street, the BOSTON DIRECTORY, containing the names of the Inhabitants, their occupations, places of abode and business. Officers of the Commonwealth, County and Town; of Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.—Price \$1. Aug 7

Shoes & Boots.

LUTHER & MORTON.

No. 39, Marlboro' Street.

HAVE for sale an extensive assortment of SHOES and BOOTS, among which are: Ladies English Kid, Slippers & Lace; black, white and colored, extra nice, with and without heels—American Kid, of all colors, forms and prices, for dress, &c.—Morocco Brunswick Ties, Lace, Slippers, Jackson and common Sandals, &c. black and colored Wittenberg, military and spring heels—colored Jean long and short English Boots, foxed vamps; kid, morocco and fine leather Boots—silk, satin & Prunella Shoes—morocco, seal and common leather Walking Shoes and Pumps.

Gentlemen's calf, seal, cordovan and morocco dress Pumps; fine wide & narrow strap Shoes; Wellington & Suwarrow Boots; French morning Slippers; stout Boots, Shoes and Pumps.

Misses' black and colored kid and morocco Slips, &c.—Children's morocco, red, green, straw, plumb, brown, blue, russet and black Shoes; kid and knit do.—Morocco Boots, assorted colors—leather Shoes & Boots—Youths fine and stout shoes and Boots, &c.

Country Traders can be supplied with all kinds, per dozen, at fair prices. 6w July 31.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS,

No. 8, State-Street, HAVE just published, price \$8 per hundred, 12 1/2 cents single.

THE YOUTH'S MANUAL, containing the CATECHISM of the Protestant Episcopal Church; with an Explanation of the principal Festivals and Fasts. To which is prefixed, A FORM OF PRAYER for the use of Sunday Schools. July 10.

FEATHERS, &c.

TWO Thousand pounds Russia and common Feathers; 500 lbs. best live Geese do.; 700 yds. fine and common Bedticks.

ALSO, Feather Beds; Hair Mattresses; Furniture Dimity; Fringes; Tassels; Bindings; crimson and green Moreen, for Pew Cushions, &c. &c.

Paper Hangings.

A good assortment of French and American Paper Hangings, and Borders, by wholesale or retail, at No. 84, Newbury-street, opposite the white Horse Tavern, by ROBERT L. BIRD. Boston, July 31, 1816. 1m

Elegant Goods.

BALDWIN & JONES,

No. 59, Cornhill,

HAVE just opened for sale, Rich Plated Fruit and Cake Baskets, Chamber Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Shade Candlesticks, and cut glass Castors, &c. all silver mounted, and of the newest London patterns; one superb EPURGNE; Tea Trays; Wine Coolers and Decanter Stands; plated bronzed and copper Tea and Coffee Urns, &c.

Also, per Commerce, from Liverpool, one case Plated Ware; Jampanery & fine Cutlery; one case Tooth Brushes; one do Gentlemen's Travelling Brushes, completely fitted with shaving apparatus, &c.; steel Snuffers; Pans with Snuffers to suit, a new article, and very handsome.

A constant supply of warranted SILVER PLATE, and GOLD BEADS, of their own manufacture. WATCHES faithfully repaired, as usual. July 10.

Summer Hats, Silk Hat Covers, &c.

WILLIAM BARRY,

Has just received, at the Boston Hat Store, No. 1, Old State-Street,

GENTLEMEN'S superfine London made drab beavers; Children's drab and drab green unders;

Do. red, black and Green morocco Hats; Gentlemen's Spanish leaf do; Do. Leghorn Straw do; Do. do. covered with silk do; Do. black Manila do; Do. common straw do;

Best London made Silk Hat Covers. Together with a general assortment of English, French, Russia, New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston manufactured Hats—and a large supply of \$3 Hats just opened.

All of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, on terms that cannot fail to suit purchasers who wish to lay their money out to advantage. 2m July 3.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

BENJAMIN BURGE;

late of Vassalboro, in the County of Kennebec, Physician, intestate, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOS. R. ABBOT, Adm'r. Vassalboro, July 16, 1816. 331

London Catalogues of Books.

JAMES W. BURDITT, Franklin's 94, Court-street, has received the 20th CATALOGUES, and Monthly lists of new Publications, which may be seen at his shop. He is constantly sending to London Books, Magazines, Reviews, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, &c. Any orders will be attended to and on very reasonable terms. July 10

New-England Tract Society.

THE Executive Committee of the Society give notice to the publishers of their Tracts, that they have published their GENERAL DEPOSITORY, under the management of Messrs. FLAGG & GOULD, the Agents of the Tracts. To them, for the all larger orders, (such as cannot be supplied from subordinate Depositories, already established) from Missionary, literary and other Societies, and Agents of the Tracts, are to be sent, and to be made. But for the convenience of Auxiliary Societies and individual chasers, the Committee will supply Depositories, in addition to those already established, with Agents to attend them, in different parts of the United States. These Depositories are kept constantly supplied with a large assortment of the Tracts of the Society, already published, and others which are about to be published. It is the intention of the Committee to have in their possession a word seasonable for every people in the United States. Traders will select for themselves, and their judgment are best adapted to the region which their charity is to be employed in.

The uniform price to purchasers of the Depositories is fixed at one page, or one cent for ten pages. Covers are to be charged at the rate, that is, 4 mills for 4 pages.

The Executive Committee of the Society for the current year, are Messrs. D. D. Rev. J. H. CHURCH, L. WOODS, D. D. SAMUEL FARLEY, and Mr. JOHN ADAMS, Preceptor of the Academy.

Depositories established. Boston, Mr. Isaac Bowers, 17, Cornhill. Andover, Mr. George A. C. Lambart.

Bath, (Me.) Mr. Z. Deacon. Concord, (N. H.) Mr. W. Gallaudet. Bridgeport, do. Mr. Henry W. Salem, Mr. Charles W.

Notice will be given of additions to the named Depositories, as they shall be established. The Pamphlet and Review, and in the new and other periodical papers, and whose conductors will give the above notice in their respective publications.

Religious Books.

At Half Price—As Cheap as

THE following Books may be had at the Office of the Recorder, 105, Cornhill-street, at ONE HALF price, in large or small quantities. Orton's Exposition of the Old Testament; Doddridge's Exposition of the New Testament; Baxter's Saint's Pilgrims Progress; Rise and Progress of the Spirit of Prayer; Wilberforce's Practical View of Religion; Flavel's Lectures; do. Touchstone of Sanctity; do. Treatise on Keeping the Heart; Watts on the Improvement of the Soul; Adam's Thoughts on Religion; the Evangelicalism, containing a great number of interesting anecdotes, remarkable evidences and precious fragments of John Janeway; Gospeliana, containing biblical criticisms, interesting dialogues and a variety of casuistical questions; answers; Bean's Advice to a married Couple; Collyer's Lectures on the Life of Jona. Edwards; Life of Susanna Anthony; Benbow's veneration; Grove on the Sacrament of Baptism; Baxter's Call to Unconverted; Twelve Witnesses of happy effects of Religion in life &c. Letters from an Elder to a Younger; Jernyn's Lectures; Principles of Morality; Russell's 7 Sermons; Prudence; Vincent on Love to God; Hartley on Revelation; Lyman's Buchanan's Apology; Redemption poem; Biblical Catechism; Song of Night; Death of Abdallah; Christian's; How's Thoughts; Baxter's Joseph; Practical Piety; Baxter's formed Pastor; Grover's Mourning; Webster's Letter on Doctrines of the Bible. Also—A variety of Religious and Picture Books for Children.

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